Discrimination against women workers

1817. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR:
SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether women workers in textile and food processing industries are being discriminated with stagnant wage rates and unhealthy working conditions; and

(b) the measures proposed to impart training to women to upgrade their skills to enable them adapt to changing modernization technology to avoid gender discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI SAHIB SINGH VERMA): (a) No, Sir. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 provides for fixation of minimum wages for different categories of workers, and their periodical revision by the respective State Governments. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 provides for equal remuneration for men and women workers. The Acts do not make any distinction on the basis of sex. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Rules framed thereunder provide for various welfare and health measures for such workers.

(b) The training programmes for textile workers meant for upgradation of skill are provided according to the specific area/sector where skill upgradation can lead to higher income making ability and the training programmes do not discriminate on gender basis.

Women are encouraged to get training in Food Processing & Training Centres (FPTCs) with a view to upgrading skills and instill confidence in them to engage themselves profitably in food processing industries.

Transfer of labour reforms to State List

1818. DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR:
SHRI RUMANDLA RAAMACHANDRAYYA:
SHRI B.J. PANDA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments have demanded the subject of labour reforms should be under States and it should be transferred from Concurrent List of the Constitution to the State List;